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ESTABLISHED 1845

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No 160.4.

號一月九年四十一百九千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1914

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"THE STUDIO."

Those who are interested in the art of the colour print, which recently has attracted an increasing amount of merited attention, will read with peculiar interest Mr. M. C. Salaman's article in the July "Studio" on "The colour prints of Edward L. Lawrence." Mr. Lawrence's admirable pictorial gifts and sound craftsmanship have done much towards the growing recognition of modern colour prints, and looking at the examples of his work which are illustrated in the Studio, the reason is at once apparent. Other notable features in the book include a series of twelve leaves from the sketch book of Mr. Arthur Peck, R.I.A., a notice of the "Spring exhibition at the Kunstlerhaus, Vienna; and an article descriptive of recent purchases by the National Gallery of Canada.

NEWS BY WIRELESS.

A Journalistic Enterprise.

The following incident stands out as one of the notable successes of Journalism, for it signalled the first Press service ever conducted through the medium of wireless telegraphy.

In 1903 the enterprising editor of the "Algemeen Handelsblad," one of the leading papers in Amsterdam, entered into an agreement with the Marconi Company whereby they should transmit through their stations at Bournemouth, in Essex, and Amsterdam, the daily news-letters of the London Correspondent of the "Handelsblad," comprising about one thousand words. These messages were expressed from London to Bournemouth and delivered by a cyclist to the Bournemouth Wireless Station, whence they were transmitted at a speed varying from 25 to 75 words per minute. The language used was Dutch, and although the operators at both stations were English, without any knowledge of the language in which they were telegraphing, they performed their duties with perfect accuracy, except for the curious misreading of the letters "ij" which occurred in Dutch words for "i" in the main script "ij" was accurately written but invariably transmitted as "v," yet never was the error reproduced in the "Handelsblad."

In spite of the continued success of this service there existed some faint suspicion that things were not quite as they appeared to be and that the daily articles in the "Handelsblad," headed "By Wireless," really reached Amsterdam by some other means. The Dutch Government wanted absolute proof that the communications were, in fact, transmitted by wireless and efforts were made to "tap" the signals in order to establish this proof, but for a long time without success. The day of endeavouring to intercept the Bournemouth signals was then allotted to use, and on February 16th, 1904, I accompanied an engineer from the Telegraph Department to the Mass Light ship Station with a view to bringing back the proofs that were needed to justify interference by the Department. The day was cold and the sea was running mountain high, but the object of our quest eluded us, and we were not sorry to return to the shore. Then it was that the present chief of the Technical Service of the Wireless Telegraph Department, Mr. H. J. Nieuwenhuis, stepped in, and was able to prove to the Government that the Marconi service was a reality. At the Hook at Holland Station, where he was assisted by Mr. W. P. de Kluizenaar (who is now at Scheveningen Harbour), Mr. Nieuwenhuis was questioning in his labours and on March 9th 1904 he succeeded for the first time in overhearing the London letter sent by wireless to the "Algemeen Handelsblad." This was all the Government were waiting for, and it was now in a position to put a stop to the wireless service on the ground that it was an infringement of the Postal law which made telegraphy a state monopoly. "The Wireless World."

The indemnity paid by France to Germany after the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 was five milliards of francs (\$200,000,000). By the terms of the Treaty of Frankfurt this was to be paid to Germany within three years, but was actually paid in two years and a quarter, one-eighth of it in coin, the rest in bills and notes. The money was obtained by three loans at five per cent., and French credit was raised to the "unprecedented" level of 84½ was covered twelve times over by subscriptions, and ran up quickly to 100.

RHEUMATISM.

HAVE you ever tried Chamberlain's Pain Palm for rheumatism? If not, you are wasting time, as the longer it is run on the longer it is to cure. Get a bottle to-day, apply it with a vigorous massage to the affected parts and you will be surprised and delighted at the relief obtained. For sale by all Chemists and storekeepers.

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LOST SCRIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Shares in the above Company are alleged to have been LOST:-

Certificate for 50 Shares Nos. 401/450

inclusive in the name of

JAMES BACKHOUSE.

Application has been made to the Undersigned for the Payment of the sum of \$212.50 (Two Hundred and Twelve and Cents Fifty) in respect of the First and Final Dividend at the Rate of \$4.25 (Dollars Four and Cents Twenty-Five) per Share declared on the 31st July, 1913, on the above-mentioned Shares, and should no objection be lodged with the Undersigned within one month from date hereof, the application will be complied with.

F. CARPMAEL,

Official Receiver.

Hongkong, July 22, 1914.

CHEN KWONG & Co., Ltd.

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EXPORT.

CANTON

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STORE.

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Makers of Jewellery, Lacquerware,
Crackery Ware.

Ironmongery, Wine and Spirits.

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The Cheapest and Best place in Canton &
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Tel. No. 811. Hongkong.

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JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG

TUESDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER.

8 A.M. 'HONGKONG' 8 A.M. 'HONGKONGSHAN'
5 P.M. 'FATSHAN' 5 P.M. 'KINSHAN'

WEDNESDAY, 2nd SEPTEMBER.

8 A.M. 'HONGKONGSHAN' 8 A.M. 'HONGKONG'
5 P.M. 'KINSHAN' 5 P.M. 'FATSHAN'

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer) 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 8.00

The attention of the travelling Public is drawn to the comfort afforded by the Companies' vessels. Passengers arriving by Night Steamers from Canton (due at Hong Kong about 11 p.m.) are permitted to sleep on board till next morning without extra charge. Electric fans and electric light are available all night.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. 'SUI TAI' S.S. 'TAISHAN'

HONGKONG TO MACAO

Week days at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf

Sundays at 9 A.M. and 12.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sundays, at 7.30 A.M. and 5 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 7th SEPTEMBER.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN" will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 A.M. and return from Macao at 2 P.M.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M., and from Hongkong at 12.30 P.M., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. 'HOISANG'

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 P.M.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 P.M.

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S.S. 'SALINAM' 588 Tons, and S.S. 'NANSING' 668 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the day at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers "LINTAN" and "SANKU". These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fans in each Cabin.

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HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor).

Opposite the Blake Pier.

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PERFECT SANITATION.
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Sanitary Fluid.

Reliable Disinfectant.

Two table-spoonsful to a gallon of water for washing
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PER PINT TIN 50 CENTS

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tion in food value and delicacy of flavour, and
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Medical Magazine, March, 1912

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Specially Packed for Export

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BEALL & BOUNS WHISKIES at a
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DIAMOND BRACELETS, RINGS, BROOCHES.
SILVER CUPS, TEA SETS, CIGARETTE CASES,
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SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS, COAL
MERCHANTS, &c., &c., OF FIFTY YEARS STANDING
SHIP CAPTAINS ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE US A TRIAL
FRANCISCO TSE YAT, General Manager,
Hongkong, August 12, 1914.

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(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS BOILER MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two shipyards and can accommodate any craft
of 500 tons long.Town Office, 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 429.
Shanghai Office, 23, POONHUI ROAD, YOKOHAMA, 32, WATER STREET.
Estimates furnished on application. Telephone No. K. 9.
WONG PING WA, Manager.
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

THOS COOK & SON

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS,
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MANILA-MANILA HOTEL, P. O. Box 768TICKETS supplied to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and
TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAYTOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the World.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
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MANUFACTURERS OF

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STRAND 4" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.
CABLE LAD 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.
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TYPHOON MAP & GUIDE

Showing tracks and daily progress of the big Typhoon

during the last twenty years.

And enabling one to locate the centre of a Typhoon.

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Price 40 cents

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WELLINGTON SILVERSMITH'S BLACK LEAD SOAP FOR CLEANING

RECYCLED METAL POWDER

NEVER BECOMES DRY. HARD LIKE OTHER METAL PASTES.

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WORM TABLETS

A purely

Vegetable

Sweetmeat

Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most

agreeable method of administering the

only certain remedy for intestinal or

Throat Worms. Perfectly safe, mild,

and especially adapted for children.

To be obtained of all Druggists.

Prepared by THOMAS KEATING

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THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LTD.,

and

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS

ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1911,

£22,561,268.

Authorized Capital £6,000,000

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000

Paid up Capital £2,437,500

Unpaid Funds £3,699,114

III—Life & Annuity Funds £16,126,190

Sinking Fund account £8,512

£22,561,268

Revenue First Branch 2,567,158

Life and Annuity 1,973,269

Branches 1,973,269

Revenue Marine Department 283,692

Other Receipts 430,193

£8,954,312

The Accumulative Funds of the various

Branches are separately invested, and by

Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet

the claims under the respective Depart-

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SHEWAN, TOMES & CO

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ESTABLISHED A.D. 1820.

IRON STEEL METAL and HARD

WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale

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37, BRICK LANE STREET, (2nd Street, west

of Central Market) Telephone No. 618.

Hongkong, September 4, 1913.

FOR a good Solid metal in Cast or

Table Top, with Wires & Lenses

the best, ALEXANDRA CAVE.

"CAPSTAN"

NAVY CUT

TOBACCO & CIGARETTES

"Always most welcome"

W-D & H-O WILLS BRISTOL & LONDON.

THE WORLD WAR.

ADMIRAL BRÜSSING'S WISH

GRATIFIED.

As recently as March this year the following article appeared in a number of British journals. Now that Admiral Brüssing's wish has been gratified it may be of interest to many to again read his views:

Admiral Brüssing of Germany whose violent utterances respecting England and France have gained him a reputation in Europe, made a speech at Wiesbaden some time ago. The Admiral is a firm believer in a "world war" in which England is to be the assailant and Germany the assailed. The topic is his favourite, says a correspondent to the "Navy," published by the Navy League, London and what is more the Admiral regards this world war as imminent. In part of the speech, he said:

"No person of insight can fail to see that a world war is threatened by France, who feels that her armaments are now equal to the German. After introduction of three-year term of service the French army will number 850,000, the German army only 820,000 men, so that we shall be compelled to take further steps. England is responsible for France's burden of war. Three within recent years has England offered to support France in a war against Germany. And why? Simply because she desires unlimited power, and because she wishes to dictate to us. If, in the near future, we go to war with France we shall find England against us, because the German fleet stands in the way of British autonomy. Have we any cause to view with misgiving a naval war against England? What form would such a campaign take? In former times the English favoured the very simple plan of steaming straight across to our river estuaries, bombarding everything that got in their way, and destroying the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal. This plan had to be given up when our fleet and coast defences were strengthened, and a close blockade was projected instead. At a suitable point d'appui for this operation the English had their eye on Borkum and the Ems, but when this district was equipped with strong fortifications and thus secured against sudden seizure they had resort to another alternative. This was to seal up the entire North Sea between two mighty blockading lines. Two recent detachments of one of our battle cruisers to the Mediterranean spoils this plan, too. The advance of the German cruisers now appears to have brought the scheme of a close blockade to the fore again. To stop these ships breaking through is an important matter for England, which, in order to feed its population has to import an enormous quantity of wheat every year, and is not able to feed itself from its own resources for more than four or five weeks. England, therefore, must crush the German fleet at the very beginning of the war. Our fleet per contra, will avoid an engagement in the opening stages, but will endeavour to weaken the English force by submarine and torpedo attacks. Our light cruisers must be sent to the Atlantic to interrupt the English food supplies. Those supplies which come through the Mediterranean will be held up by our allies, while farther East they will be harassed by our Asiatic cruiser squadron."

"EVERYBODY OF THE ENGLISH FORCE?" "Eventually this continued enticement of the English force will bring a time when its superiority is no longer crushing. It is then that the decisive action will be fought. Our fleet will pick its way through the mine fields and open fire at long range, these being tactics for which it is especially trained. The guns will come into play first, but later on the torpedo will take a hand. Formerly the English always preferred close action, but nowadays they practice long-range gunnery. Yet the English guns are much shorter-lined than the German, this being due to the fact that the untrained English workmen cannot manufacture the built-up guns we make. Our fast cruiser squadron will now enter

the fray and outflank the enemy's ships. In the end the victory will bring back nothing but debris. Even if she won, England would be unable to face another great sea power. She might blockade us, but does that mean that we are finished? It would now be the turn of our allies to do their part. Their united fleets can hold France in check and advance against England in the Mediterranean. The Italian troops from Tunis (sic) will march against Egypt, and thus attack one of the most sensitive points of British power."

"England is alive to these dangers, and has accordingly changed her Mediterranean policy. But she is threatened with danger in other quarters. Japan is increased against her ally. The renewed development of the Japanese fleet is directed more against England than America, as the new type of ship shows, and this is because England stands in the way of Japanese efforts to expand. Faced with this situation, England is trying to come to an agreement with us, the moment being favourable to her, but the reverse to us."

"Should England, as has been proposed enter into a Zollverein tantum union with her Colonies, it would be necessary for Germany to wage a war against her. We are in need of land to colonize. Our emigrants must remain German. Where is there such land? Morocco, Asia Minor and South America are suitable territories. We must demand from England some existing land for this purpose, but if we do so we shall always find the fleet arrayed against us unless our own navy is strong enough to support our needs."

A MONKEY CHILD.

Found in a Naini Tal Jungle.

A Naini Tal correspondent reports the finding there in the jungles of a female monkey child, probably eight or nine years old. The report says:—When first brought in, she was in a very frightened state and would eat nothing but grass and raw potatoes, but later she took bread and milk. She cried and whined, but is unable to talk, though she can undoubtedly hear. Her fear has now subsided to a great extent, and she will take and eat chapatties and apples. That she is a human child is proved by the fact that she carries vaccination marks on both her arms, but her exposure to the elements has caused a thick growth of hair down each side of her face and down her spine. On her head are two or three heavy scars. There are some small circular scars on her knee, and a few in other places.

There can be little doubt that she has always walked upright, as her elbows, knees and hands show no signs of continual contact with the earth. Her position when sitting is that of a monkey, and her actions and mode of looking at one also simulate the ape. Her hands are long and bony, and her nails thick, long and strong. This is undoubtedly a case of child abandonment which is by no means uncommon during periods of scarcity in India.

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood and plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing food.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices: \$1.95 and \$2.50.

THE GREAT FUTURE OF CANADA.

92 PER CENT. OF FARM LANDS UNCULTIVATED.

Unlimited Openings For Farmers.

The vast untended areas of land in Canada and the practically unlimited markets in countries which cannot produce enough food for their own people are two facts which guarantee the future greatness of the Dominion. Every year the United Kingdom imports wheat, flour, maize, barley, and oats to the value of something like £78,000,000, and so Canada has become the granary of the Empire.

At her present rate of progress she must, after supplying the needs of the Mother-country, seek other markets; for, with the opening of the new transcontinental railways the expansion of settlement and the production of foodstuffs may be expected to increase at a much more rapid pace. The United States, with its one hundred million people, is fast approaching the period when she will become a regular importer of foodstuffs.

The net food exportations of the United States have fallen in sixteen years from \$400,000,000 to \$14,000,000, and it is apparent that the country has reached the point where it is no longer independent of its neighbours for the necessities of life. Another sixteen years at the same rate will make the United States a very heavy importer indeed.

The nation best in a position to supply the United States with food is Canada, which is essentially an agricultural country, bordering the Republic for some three thousand miles. When it is remembered that among the principal articles of food which the United States is already importing are beef, cattle, and wheat, the advantage possessed by Canada is even more apparent. It is this advantage which has led many thousands of shrewd United States farmers in the last few years to sell their holdings in the United States and migrate to Canada, where farm lands are not held at prohibitive prices, and where the fertility of the soil has not been exhausted by improper methods of agriculture.

According to a Dominion Government census return dated April, 1911, there are in Canada 109,777,096 acres of land occupied as farm land, but of this only about 36,000,000 acres have as yet been brought under cultivation. The same report states that there are in Canada 440,551,000 acres of land suitable for farm purposes which may be occupied, so that at present only 31 per cent. of the farm land is occupied had only about eight per cent. under cultivation. It should also be noted that the estimate of available lands does not include forest areas that may be cleared, low lands that may be drained, or the more northern districts where the agricultural possibilities have not yet been definitely established.

Another factor which is going to enter into the production of Canada, is the opening of "immense irrigated areas. These are not arid regions, but are districts of light rainfall, varying from four to twenty inches per annum. Dry farming has been successfully carried on in most of these districts for years past, but experiment has shown that irrigation greatly increases the production and improves the quality. Its greatest value, however, probably lies in the encouragement it gives the live stock and dairy farmer, as it is well known that these intensive branches of agriculture are the basis of success in all large irrigation enterprises.

Canada as yet has not lived up to her possibilities, being herself a heavy importer of many food products which can be successfully produced within her boundaries; but this is a condition due to the rapid settlement of the country and the fact that for the last few years rural development has hardly been able to keep up with the growth of large centres of population. This state of affairs will rapidly adjust itself; indeed, far-sighted business men throughout Canada agree that the present need of the country is for more actual settlers on the land; and the need of the country is also the opportunity of the settler, as it does, his chance of a home of his own, a good living even in the pioneer stage, and a competence and independence in his declining years.—The Standard.

Another campaign to free the State and city of New York from the hands of Tammany Hall opened recently when Mr. John Hennessy, formerly auditor for the State of New York, and a prominent reformer in the city, denounced Tammany politicians as "rogues and grafters." "In Great Britain," said Mr. Hennessy, "a member of Parliament does not dare to lose his constituents if he fails to keep his promise." In the State of New York holders delight in going home and boasting of their grafting methods. "Perhaps Mr. Hennessy exaggerates."

Perhaps the most memorable instance of a horse being trained in public for a great event is that provided by Old Joe, the Grand National winner of 1886, who divided his time gravely to the race by galloping on the sands at Southport and winning a succession of little races, the result being that the public became obsessed by the idea that the horse was only good enough for the company he had been running in. Many therefore wore the heartburnings when Old Joe, starting at the healthy odds of 40 to 1, won very easily at Liverpool in a field of twenty-three.

THE DOLLAR MARK

never obscures our idea of a system service—the first consideration here is perfect satisfaction in glasses and our patrons never find reason to complain of our charges.

We use every scientific method of value in testing the sight.

FOR ALL EYE TROUBLES CONSULT US.

CLARK & Co.

SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS

YORK BLDG., CHATER RD. HONGKONG

Hongkong, May 25, 1914.

INTIMATIONS

IT is proposed, in the interests of all concerned, that a Meeting of Banks and all parties interested in shipments by German and Austrian Steamers intended or overdue be held in the Chamber of Commerce rooms on WEDNESDAY, 2nd September at 3 p.m. to discuss the situation and if possible devise some means of protecting the cargo.

Hongkong, August 31, 1914.

NOTICE.
WE HAVE This Day authorized Mr. GUSTAV TIEDT, to Sign the Firm.
Canton, 15th July.
W. WEDERKIND & Co.S.S. "TINGSANG" (Wrecked).
SHIPPERS and Underwriters interested in the Cargo of this Steamer are requested to communicate with the Underwriter within three months from date.
GILMAN & Co.
Lloyd's Agents.
Hongkong, June 23, 1914.

PARIS TOILET

No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (UNDER THE ASTOR HOUSE).

THE Leading LADIES & GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSING SALOONS IN THE EAST.

Manufacturers of SEVES DES ALPES, pronounced by those who use it, the best hairwash to prevent the falling out of hair.

J. O. SCHLESS, Proprietor.
Hongkong, Oct. 24, 1913.

PATELL & CO.

Exporters & Importers

General Merchants

and

Commission Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON, SHANGHAI AND HANKOW.

SIEN TING.

Surgeon Dentist

No. 14, D'ARVILLE STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation Free.

SAVARESSE'S SANTAL CAPSULES

Most Certain Cure.

Physicians recommend these.

SAVARESSE'S SANTAL CAPSULES

ROBT. PORTER & CO'S

CELEBRATED

BULL DOG

BRAND

LIGHT ALE

IN PINTS & SPLITS

Very light, extremely palatable and refreshing.
Brewed from the finest English malt and hops.

SOLE AGENTS

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WM. **Powell**
LTD.

TELEPHONE 346

SPECIALISTS...

IN ALL CLASSES OF

FURNITURE AND

FURNISHING GOODS

NEWEST

EXCLUSIVE

FURNISHING

FABRICS.

Write for samples of our Fabrics

CLOTHES.

DYES

ABSOLUTELY PERMANENT

AN INSPECTION OF OUR STOCK

WILL REPAY YOU

THE DIARY.

MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.

2.30 p.m.—Action of Teakwood and
Blackwood Furniture etc., at Mosses.
Hughes and Houghton.

General Memoranda.

Friday, September 4—
10.01 p.m.—Full Moon.
Friday, Sept. 4 & Saturday Sept. 5—
7.02 p.m.—12.48 a.m.—Partial Eclipse
of the Moon.
Sunday, September 6—
8 a.m.—Excursion to Macao.
Monday, September 7—
Labour Day—U.S.A.
Wednesday, September 9—
Admission Day—U.S.A.
Saturday, September 19—
Noon—Hongkong Bank Extraordinary
Meeting.

WE EXPRESS TO ANY ADDRESS

WE CLEAR, SHIP, PACK,
CARRY, TRANSPORT.

STORE AND INSURE

TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HONGKONG PARCEL EXPRESS AND
STORAGE CO.

Tel. 1208

3 DUNDRELL STREET.

THE CHINA MAIL
TYPHOON
MAP and
GUIDE

Enables one to locate the centre
of a Typhoon.

MOUNTED ON CARDBOARD AND
TAPED FOR HANGING

Price 40 Cents.

From THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

THE EDWARD DISPENSARY.

C. KAMMING & CO., LTD.
(Chemists and Druggists)

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN
PRICES.

PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY
DISPENSED
Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines, &c.

2A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

Beginning July 21, 1914.

the official statement, their position is
stronger than it has hitherto been.
Much hangs in the balance as the
result of the next important clash of
the two Armies, but judging from the
result of last week's engagement, the
Allies should again play havoc with
the aggressive forces. Meanwhile,
we can but wait the issue, confident
that the victory will ultimately be
ours.

CHINESE RETURNED
IMMIGRANTS.

We are apt to read as if it were a
mere casual occurrence that 100,000
Chinese coolies are to be transported
from the Straits Settlements to
China. It is stated further that these
Chinese will not be allowed to land
in Hongkong, unless they can show
themselves able to maintain them-
selves, which means, we presume, un-
less they are provided with funds
sufficient to meet their immediate
needs. The return of such large
numbers of impecunious Chinese
to their native province of Kwang-
tung at this juncture is a serious
problem, and one that cannot but
add to the difficulties of the situation
already complicated enough on the
mainland. The native papers are
already full of bitter wails about the
condition of the silk trade of Shun
Tak and Heung Shan. Probably tens
of thousands of persons are thus
employed, deriving their support
through the exportation of silk from
these thickly populated districts. It
seems from what we read that most
of these silk producing districts are
already badly hit by the conditions
that accompany the war, and in
consequence large numbers of people,
particularly young women, are out
of employment. As all know, the recent
terrible floods rendered tens of thou-
sands homeless, turning them to the
time into mendicants. These people
are still living from hand to mouth
and have not yet settled down to
earn their own living. In addition
to this there is a fear of a shortage
of rice. An enormous quantity of rice
is imported into the Kwangtung
province from the Yangtze Valley as
well as from Burma, and apparently
the officials fear that this supply may
be insufficient. We learn from the
native papers that the officials are buy-
ing up a large quantity of rice, and are
storing it in order, it would seem,
that there may not be a shortage
for the troops. Such are a few of the
statements reported which for the
time are causing anxiety to the
rulers of the province. If a hundred
thousand coolies return from the
South, even if they have funds with
which to purchase supplies, this
influx will necessarily make a great
difference to the daily consumption of
rice. But should many of them, as is
probable, have no funds, it will be
readily understood that this addition
to those already out of work and to
those who have been rendered desolate
by the floods will increase the dif-
ficulties of those responsible for the
security of the country and the safety
of human life. Hunger riots, are
generally the worst of all riots and
when considerable numbers of people
are really hungry they do not stand
to count the cost before they proceed
to obtain the rice of others, and the
addition of so large a number of
indigent Chinese may lead to what
all well-wishers of China seriously
dread. This deportation of 100,000
coolies in itself shows what a com-
plicated matter life is to-day and
how the breaking down of the
modern machinery, at one point,
affects tens of thousands, thousands
of miles away.

BANISHEE SMARTLY DEALT
WITH.

The Chinese who were seen descending
a steep bank in the middle of the night at
Hung Hom with a bundle in his possession,
and who refused to stop when requested
with the result that he was shot in the leg,
was found on investigation to be a
banishee.

To-day Mr. Wood sentenced him to three
months for larceny, and a further six
months for returning from banishment,
with four hours' stocks in lieu of the last
day.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

ARE you subject to attacks of diarrhoea?
Keep absolutely quiet for a few days;
rest in bed if possible, be careful of your
diet and take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera
and Diarrhoea Remedy. This medicine
has cured cases of chronic diarrhoea that
physicians have failed on and it will cure
yours. For sale by all Chemists and Store-
keepers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A foki who collected \$62.73 on behalf
of his master, who lives at Torsen Street,
has absconded with the money.

The river steamer Tai Lee put off
without the necessary pass from the Naval
authorities yesterday morning, and was
sent back to her wharf by the examination
officers.

A blind beggar, aged 48 years, when
crossing the railway line yesterday on his
way to Kam Chin village was knocked
down and killed by the 7.42 p.m. Kowloon-
Canton express.

Lack of the American twang was
responsible for the detention of a German
in Singapore. He boarded an oil ship in
the harbour saying that he was an Ameri-
can requiring passage to the States. It was
apparent that he knew more about the
Rhine than the Swan River. He and his
crew were removed under escort and for the
present his view of the harbour will be
practically unobstructed.

A notable instance of French patri-
otism has just occurred in Singapore. Fired
with an ardent desire to take part in the
present war and without being called upon
to join the colours (and he could have been
exempted from military service if called
upon), M. Dumortier tendered by
telegram to his director in Paris his
resignation of his responsible and lucrative
appointment as manager of the Singapore
branch of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine,
and left for Marseilles by the Japanese
mail steamer Himura Maru, to volunteer
his services with the French army.

By the Tamsui Maru yesterday Colonel
the Hon. H. S. Trefusis, C.M.G., accom-
panied by Lady Mary Trefusis, arrived
here for a short stay. Colonel Trefusis is
a D.L. and J.P. for Devon. He was for
thirty years in the 4th Devon Regiment,
and was decorated for services in connec-
tion with the South African war. Lady
Mary Trefusis has been Woman of the
Bedchamber to H.M. the Queen since
1895. Her Ladyship is daughter of the 8th
Earl of Beauchamp, and Lady Mary Cath-
arine, daughter of the 5th Earl Stanhope. In
1903 she married Lieut. Colonel Hon. H.
W. Hapburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis, 4th
Batt. D.C.L.I., and late Scots Guards.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF
ARMS.

There were two arms cases before Mr
Mabourne this morning. The first de-
fendant was a Chinese from Australia, who
was on his way home. Concealed in the
cover of his wooden box were 4,300
rounds of ammunition while two revolvers
were discovered in a packing case. Defend-
ant was fined \$250.
Deft. Serg. Williams presented in the
second instance, the occupier of 90 Upper
Lycett Road having in his possession of
two revolvers and 500 rounds of ammu-
nition. A fine of \$100 was imposed.

TWO HOUSES GUTTED IN
WELLINGTON STREET.

Damages Estimated at \$7,000.

A fire which gutted two houses and
did damage to the extent of \$7,000 broke
out this morning at the corner of Well-
ington Street and Pottinger Street. The
fire originated in the corner house, but
it actually became a fire of no small
proportions. The premises were
occupied by Sui Chi Chik, and the
ground floor was used as a medicine and
hair shop. The first floor was a medi-
cine store, the top floor being unoccu-
pied. The first floor was gutted entirely
while the ground floor was seriously dam-
aged by water. The blaze spread to the
adjoining house which also was complet-
ely burnt out. Deputy Superintendent
King was in charge of the Fire Brigade
which soon got the outbreak under con-
trol.

"TAI ON" RELICS.

Auction of Valuable Lumps of Metal.

There was a grim reminder of the
piracy of the "Tai On" at the Central
Gumpond this morning, when the relics
salvaged from the ill-fated ship came under
the auctioneer's hammer. The goods
exhibited for sale included lumps of
metal the constituent parts of which were
supposed to be iron, gold, silver, etc., all
welded together by the tremendous heat
on board the ship after she had been
fired by the pirates. Twenty-cent
pieces were melted along with gold
earrings and gold bangles and they had
formed into such grotesque shapes as to
resemble clinkers.

"It was a rare old gamble," said the
Captain Superintendent of Police, Mr.
McL. Messer, who watched the sale with
interest and who appeared to be pleased
with the price it fetched. The competi-
tion was keen and brisk between the
best known marine dealers of the Colony,
who were hopeful of securing a rare
bargain. Ultimately the articles realised
\$1,805, being purchased by Kong Yik
Tsan.

TREATMENT FOR DYSENTERY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and
Diarrhoea Remedy, followed by a
dose of castor oil will effectively cure the
most stubborn cases of dysentery. It is
especially good for summer diarrhoea in
children. For sale by all Chemists and Store-
keepers.

"A WEEK END IN
CANTON."

The sea trip to Canton from Hong-
kong is generally beautiful and interest-
ing but we were ill-favoured by the
weather on the occasion of our last visit
for torrents of rain swept across the decks
and kept us imprisoned in the saloon.
By the time we arrived at about four
in the afternoon the mists were lifting
and we stood on deck watching the jab-
bering teeming thousands of Chinese
standing behind the grille ready to rush
the steamer and unload the cargo.

We were met by a Chinese, resident
of Canton, who told us that he had
arranged to make our week end interest-
ing and amusing. That night he would
take us to a Chinese restaurant to din-
ner, to-morrow we would lunch with him
at his own house and then be taken
through the City to a Pawn Shop.

At about 9.30 p.m. we left Shamoon
in chairs and were carried through the
gates into the midst of the night life of
a Chinese city. People were as busy
and energetic as during the day.
Hundreds of rough little bodied or
stout lined the road, they were lit by
kerosene lamps and excepting for the
colour of the people one might have
fancied oneself in one of the poorer quar-
ters of Shepherd's Bush seeing the work-
people cluster around the fish and fruit
stalls of the open air markets.

World sounds of music blended with
the incessant chatter of the people and
the voices of our chair coolies.
The crowds moving aside for us to
pass looked their surprise at the sight
of a European woman venturing into
these parts at night. Further ahead the
booths gave way to pavement or rather
ground work and the vendors sat upon
their haunches with their goods spread
around them. On the river side sum-
mers in countless numbers were moored
to the wall, all brilliantly lit up, the
people engaged in lively intercourse of
the evening meal. The Flower Boats
blazed a welcome to the young Chinese
blooms and tempted them with music.

As we went on the class of people
changed and appeared to be more pros-
perous and the buildings were more im-
posing and European looking, we were
evidently entering the fashionable restau-
rant quarters of the town, a sort of
imitation Piccadilly. Thousands of men
passed us in rich robes and chairs, and
as they dismounted at their favourite
haunts, the coolies would squat around
the doors and wait for them for hours,
passing the time in chattering, play-
ing games of pitch and toss, or the Chi-
nese equivalent, or perhaps having some
refreshment in the big public room on
the ground floor of the restaurant.

When we reached our destination we
were ushered up two flights of steps and
into a private room with tiled walls and
beautiful blackwood furniture, an opium
couch occupied one end of the room and
tables and chairs at the other. At an
open window were two large chairs of
uncompromising hardness; through the
window we saw on the verandah, seated
at a table, some neatly dressed, and very
plain Chinese beauties. By plain Chi-
nese beauties, I mean that according to
European standards they were very plain,
whereas our Asiatic friends of whom
there were several, found them charm-
ing and beautiful.

The Chinese gentleman evidently does
not appreciate too much wit or repartee
in females, for these young women, who
are of course trained for the profession
of pleasing the male sex, seem to have
brought silence to a fine art.

There was none of the boisterous wit
or glad eye play common to women of
the same class in London. In fact all
that seemed to be required of them, was
that they should be women, and receive
graciously any attentions which the fre-
quenters of the place might care to
bestow upon them; and that they should
occasionally give forth songs of terrible
monotony and heart rending discord.

One or two of the more popular of the
maiden were laden with jewels of heavy
gold and Chinese design like the horrible
letters of a miserable existence.

Very few looked happy; most of them
appeared to be bored to tears.

During the course of the banquet the
woman who ran the company of girls ap-
peared upon the scene, and was much
interested in me, my clothing and my
position as regards my husband and life
in general.

She did not share in the repast, but
helped herself and the girls liberally to
roasted melon pits; and chattered inces-
santly.
The first part of the night was given
to conversation interrupted by weird
wailing songs by different girls. Each
in turn sat before a curious instrument
made out of a blackwood stand, holding
a small pig skin half drum and a hollow
bamboo wood box, on which she beat
time with irritating monotony, her ex-
pression as impassive as her singing.
They were all accompanied by an orchestra
consisting of two men who played
instruments like miniature violins, one
nothing but a hollow piece of bamboo
and the other of more delicate workman-
ship of carved wood.

While we talked and tried not to be
deceived by the music we were given
delicious freshly brewed green tea served
in cups of rare china, on silver saucers
and with silver covers, each cup had a
number engraved in the silver and the
tea was replenished every few minutes.
A small dish of sliced peaches was placed
beside each guest; after this had been
going on for hours, I began to feel that
the invitation to dinner had been a
myth and that we were out for a musical
service with light refreshment. However
at about 11.30 p.m. servants entered and
brought a table for the banquet. They
brought in a huge round table top and
placed it on one of the blackwood tables.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegram was received at
the American consulate general from
Manila Observatory at 5.15 p.m. on Mon-
day.

Cyclone or Typhoon near or over the
Southern part of Formosa Channel, mov-
ing W.N.W. or N.W.
Cyclone or Typhoon E. of Northern
Luzon more than 300 miles distant,
direction unknown.

11.45 a.m. September 1, 1914.
Cyclone or Typhoon E. of Apariti, more
than 300 miles distant—almost stationary.

CHINESE RESTAURANT
OWNER FINED.

Before Mr. Wood this morning the
manager of the Li On restaurant, No. 11
Li On Terrace, West Point was summoned
for refusing admittance to a constable upon
request.
P. C. Murphy said that at 2.30 a.m.
on August 21st he saw lights in the house
and fans were going in the upper flat. He
had reason to believe that defendant was
supplying food and drink during prohibited
hours. As he (witness) approached the
door the lights were extinguished and on
asking to be admitted some one replied he
had not the key and could not open the
door. Witness went away and five
minutes later saw three or four persons
emerge from the premises by the door at
which he was refused admittance. The door
was formed of iron bars and his approach
could easily be seen.

Mr. Mason for Messrs. D'Almeida and
Mason defending, pleaded guilty and said
it was all a mistake. The watchman at the
door did not make it clear to defendant,
who was upstairs, that there was a police-
man at the door.
Mr. Wood imposed a fine of \$25.

On this they spread a cloth and then laid
out dozens of little soap bowls, ivory
chop sticks and china spoons and in-
numerable dishes containing all sorts and
varieties of foods and condiments; chief
amongst the latter being the original of
our Worcester-shire sauce. While we
gathered round the table the fair maidens
followed with uncomfortable camp-
stools and each took up a position be-
hind the man who had shown a prefer-
ence for her society, she was occasion-
ally favoured with a few words of con-
versation but no matter how we feasted
the poor creature went unloved.

I sat between two fine looking Chi-
nese, the one exceedingly handsome and
quite an Asiatic Don Juan who caused a
butter and twirling of joy when he
talked to any of the poor little night
birds. He looked after my needs and
filled my little china bowls with food,
eagerly and deftly taken between his
chop sticks from the dishes in the centre
of the table. I should have been help-
less and without food, had it not been
for the little china spoon, for I could not
manipulate the chop sticks.

We started with bird's nest soup and
went on with shark's fins, next chicken,
then back to fish, followed by slices of
the skin of a duck, wonderfully braised,
golden brown, and crisp, then chicken
skin stewed, pallid and unpleasant.
After this, my duck, then sweets; now
to my surprise I was handed more soup
and I asked "Are we starting all over
again?" My table partner was much
amused at the question and put me
down as a wit, explained that the soup
was just one of the savouries; it was
the most wonderful stuff, clear amber,
and of a most delicate flavour. It was
followed by salt eggs and a varied assort-
ment of smoked fish, pickled fruits and
vegetables. The end then came with
bowls of rice and rice water.

By the time we had gone through this
long and perfectly prepared dinner, cook-
ed by an artist and daintily served by
highly trained waiters, we found that it
was nearly one o'clock and we managed
to make our farewells and start on our
homeward journey.

Before leaving we went on to the bal-
cony and looked around.
On the river bank, and laughter still
held sway; where, on a balcony above
us, a youth and maiden fondled each
other and murmured the old tale of love.

The moon was shining and stars
sparkling, the sounds of the chattering
Chinese in the streets were more sub-
dued than earlier in the evening, though
the restaurants were as gay as ever.
In one of the private rooms we saw a party
on our way downstairs we saw a party
of rich Chinese men still feeding and
being entertained by the same girls who
had dined in and out of our room, and
some of them poor things had been yawn-
ing for the last hour. But then perhaps
our friends were restrained by their may-
ence and it is possible that they may
have wakened in the freer atmosphere
of a party of their own people.

The return journey along the Chi-
nese Bund was very peaceful, but even
at that hour of the night refreshment
stalls were open and a number of sam-
pan women and girls stood chatting on
the sea wall.

Next day we were taken into Canton
City to lunch at a Chinese house, and
afterwards to visit a Pawn Shop.

The house was surprisingly comfortable
and spacious inside, for from the street
it looked just one of a row of the usual
small buildings common to the City of
the Delta. The front door was a heavy
wooden grille which slid back when our
chair coolies shouted. Behind a screen
in the hall we could see dozens of
women and children peering at us; a few
were presented to us and they were the
most fascinating, beautiful, serious,
little mortals, perfectly self possessed
and dignified and about one hundred
years old in staidness and general man-
ner. I am perfectly certain that they are
not descended from Adam and Eve and
never had a serpent or an apple in the
past history of their race.
We had a luncheon described as sim-

SPORTING.

Royal Hongkong Golf Club
Fan Ling Competition.

July RENNING POOL.
10 on under.

R. O. Hutchison ... 89 - 0-89

15 Entries.

G. K. Chatham ... 108 - 18-09

25 Entries.

AUGUST COMPETITION.

Class 1 No Cards ... 3 Entries.

Class 2 No Cards ... 12 Entries.

CROWN LAND SALE.

At a public auction yesterday marine lot
No. 521, measuring about 135,000 sq. feet,
situated east of the Royal Hongkong Yacht
Club's premises, North Point, was bought
by Mr. A. E. Griffin, of Messrs. Leigh &
Orange, for the highest price, \$37,500. The
Crown rent of the lot is \$8,332 per annum.
Mr. Griffin also bought for the Swedish
Trading Co. Island lot No. 2,882, sit-
uated at Kowloon, measuring about 5,000 sq.
feet, for \$1,500, the upset price.

ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice
Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to
acknowledge with thanks the following
donation to the funds of the Hospitals—
X. Y. Z. ... \$5

MOTHER OF MEN.

The Call of Empire.

England, Mother of Nations,
Cries to the native born;
Have you forgotten your duty?
Do you your birthright scorn?
Calls to the Sons of the Empire—
Pale face, dark and red—
The richness of your living,
Ye owe to England's dead.
From far-off islands seaward,
From the distant lands of north,
From loyal south and trusty north,
The rallying cry is borne.
We hear thy call, Old England dear.
We hear thy call, Old England dear.
The spirit of our fathers
Which makes us great to-day.
We work for thee.
We fight for thee.
We die for thee.
We die for thee.
Old England, Mother of Men,
Live for thee, work for thee, fight for
thee, die for thee.
England, Mother of Men.

ple, shrimp in batter, pork patties, some
weird sweetish bread, fish, duck and
condiments.

After it was over, we got into one
chair, and were taken to the Pawn Shop,
where the climbing of innumerable lad-
ders did much to counteract the sim-
plicity (?) of our midday meal.

The streets of Canton exercise a won-
derful fascination upon any keen obser-
ver of human nature. The industry of
the people and their skill in handwork
is marvellous and it is strange to notice
the absence of any mechanical aid. Every
man, woman or child is a motor power
of some sort and the work is done with-
out steam, electricity or even the driving
power of horses.

The Pawn Shop was of course a mini-
ature fortress and guarded about 250,000
worth of stuff. We were let in through
a narrow iron door, and taken into an
inner room furnished with the loveliest
carved blackwood. There were numbers
of well dressed and prosperous looking
men in the room, and after a little con-
versation we were taken through dark
and narrow ways to a series of perpen-
dicular ladders. All the way up were
shelves that contained parcels of carefully
wrapped up treasures. The floors were
only narrow boards running in front of
the shelves, with here and there a strip
of floor large enough to hold a bed for
an armed guard. At the top there was
a small room for two more guards, and
when we came out onto the roof we saw
a row of jars which reminded one of Ali
Baba and the Forty Thieves; these were
filled with water, ready in case of an
outbreak of fire.

A sloping iron grille protected the
outer walls of the tower and piles of big
stones lay ready to be thrown upon any
one daring enough to try to scale the
almost impenetrable walls of this National
Safe Deposit of the East.
Leaving the Pawn Shop, we were car-
ried through miles of swarming streets,
sometimes our four coolies could hardly
get from one alley into another they were
so utterly packed. I was quite ex-
hausted with the noise and the crowds.
The people in these Chinese cities are
so numerous that one seems to lose the
sense of watching humanity. It is like
breaking into an ant heap, and you feel
that you are walking amongst the cells
and swarming away are nothing but en-
larged ants setting an example of ceaseless
labour and industry to the outside world.
A world of pampered, luxury loving, over-
civilized people whose brains have leas-
ure to create all sorts of problems be-
cause their bodies are trained on, and
kept idle, by all the labour saving in-
ventions of to-day.

ZENILOPE.

The tail's sign is a little island brown
was an apple—simply an apple. The tail,
when about what an apple in the
apple with a complacent smile. "If it
hadn't been for an apple, where would the
clothing business be to-day?"

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT DEATH ROLL.

ALLIES STRENGTHEN THEIR POSITION.

AMERICAN INDIGNATION AGAINST GERMANY.

FRENCH SUCCESSES.

LONDON, Aug. 31, 6.40 p.m.
The considerable success of the Frenchmen at Grise is confirmed.

ALLIES SUCCESSFULLY COPING WITH THE ADVANCE.

Paris telegrams say that the Germans advanced a short distance further on Somme.
The Allies left wing subsequently took the offensive, while the Frenchmen on the west wing were offering strenuous and successful resistance.

LOYAL AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, Aug. 31.
The Australian Premier, the Rt. Hon. Mr. Cook, has called for a Second Expeditionary contingent.

THE DESTRUCTION OF LOUVAIN.

"Intense Indignation in America."

LONDON, Sept. 1, 1.30 a.m.
The destruction of Louvain has aroused intense indignation in America and the Press compares the German methods with those of the Japanese, who gave notice of the blockade of Tsingtau.

900 GERMANS PERISH OFF HELIGOLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 31, 12.30 a.m.
The official account of the Naval action off Heligoland says that small cruisers and destroyers daringly attacked the Germans and some of the British ships were knocked about, but the superior gun-power and strength of the individual British ships told. The crews of the five German ships that were sunk totalled 1,200, and of these 900 perished.

THE ALLIES LINE OF DEFENCE.

LONDON, Aug. 31, 4.20 a.m.
Earl Kitchener's statement has completely disposed of the steadily growing crop of alarmist reports regarding the situation in France. The Allies now occupy a line extending from the mouth of the Somme inland along the river past the fortresses of Lafore and Laon, eastwards towards Metziers.

The Amiens correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph says the Allies' new line is infinitely stronger than any held before, while the disproportion of numbers is reduced.
Fighting is reported at Bapaume, twenty-five miles from Amiens.

THE RUSSIANS' BRILLIANT ADVANCE.

LONDON, Aug. 31.
A Russian official report says that fresh German troops have appeared on the frontier and taken the offensive at some places.
The battle continues along the whole Austrian front.
The Russians have assumed the offensive south of Lublin and are snarling through a country covered with Austrian corpses. Some of the troops have been fighting a week, but the vigour of their attacks is unabated.
The Russians have captured numerous guns and quick-firers and are steadily advancing on Lemberg.

A SECOND CONTINGENT FROM AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, Aug. 31.
Australia has decided to raise a second contingent.

HARBOUR OFFICIAL TIME.

A notice published today in a Government Gazette Extraordinary gives the time at which (for the purposes of the Harbour) the official night ends and begins during the month of September.

VOLUNTEERS AND RESERVES WANTED.

Recruiting for the Hongkong Volunteers and Hong Kong Volunteer Reserves is now resumed. Any one who wishes to join either Corps should send in his name and address, stating age and previous service, if any, in His Majesty's Forces or in any Volunteer or Territorial Unit, to the Staff Officer, Volunteer Headquarters, for candidates for the Hongkong Volunteers, and to Major Wakeman, Supreme Court, for candidates for the Volunteer Reserves.

WAR NEWS.

LORD KITCHENER'S PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, August 15.
The military correspondent of The Times says that although the German Government is sending practically all the available men to the French frontier, it remains to be seen what the Russians will make of their known as excellent defence, but their capacity for aggression are not so well proved. The Germans have shown themselves excellent at the offensive, returning after repeated repulses, and ably utilizing their reserves. It is believed that the German Emperor's phrase about "the last man and the last horse" expresses the general feeling and that the war will consequently be a prolonged struggle.
The German forces being so strong, it is believed that they may wear down the endurance of the French and Belgians, and that the British troops will have to take up the struggle on a large scale. For this purpose another 500,000 men will be

THE POSITION OF HONGKONG.

The position of Hongkong in relation to China's sovereignty rights, about which there seems to be a certain amount of misapprehension, is governed by the Treaty of Nanking. The document is set out in full in the fifth edition of Mayers' "Treaties between the Empire of China and Foreign Powers." It is a third article states that "it being obviously necessary and desirable that British subjects should have some port where they may careen and refit their ships when required and keep stores for that purpose, His Majesty the Emperor of Great Britain, viz., the Island of Hongkong, to be possessed in perpetuity by Her

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Wah Tss Yat Po's Service.)

THE SALT BUREAU.

PEKING, Aug. 31.
The Salt Bureau has increased the number of Deputy Commissioners.

CHINA'S LOCAL LOAN.

PEKING, Aug. 31.
The terms regulating the Local Loan have been passed.
The Imperial Ching Family are subscribing heavily to the Loan.

CHINA'S PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION ACT.

PEKING, Aug. 31.
The Constitution Council has appointed a Sub-Committee of fifteen to study the Presidential Election Act.

THE SALT REVENUE SURPLUS.

PEKING, Aug. 31.
The Finance Group has refused to hand over the Salt Revenue surplus, which amounts to about \$3,000,000.

CHINESE STUDENTS IN GERMANY.

PEKING, Aug. 31.
Germany has protested against the recalling of Chinese students from Germany and has suggested that they should be sent to Holland.

CHINESE STUDENTS RETURNING FROM JAPAN.

PEKING, Aug. 31.
The Chinese Minister at Tokyo has telegraphed that many students are returning to China.

TSINGTAO GARRISON AND SHANGHAI GERMANS.

SHANGHAI, August 23.
The German people of Shanghai determined at a meeting held yesterday afternoon to send the following telegram to the Governor and the Germans in Tsingtau:—
"On this grave occasion the Germans of Shanghai feel impressed and thank you from the bottom of their hearts for having drawn the sword so bravely for the honour of German prestige in the Far East. We feel proud of you. Your love for your country is magnificent. You will never be forgotten."

JAPANESE VOLUNTEERS IN CANADA.

San Francisco, August 18th.
The Japanese Association in Canada has offered the services of Japanese Volunteers to the Canadian Government. On the 11th inst. Sir R. Borden, the Premier, telegraphed in reply, thanking them, and expressing the Government's gratitude for their offer, which has been forwarded to the Ministry of Defence, who will reply.

CHINESE REFUGEES IN TSINGTAO.

One of the questions that is being discussed with reference to Tsingtau is: What has happened to the Chinese political and other refugees who have been taking sanctuary there for some time past? It is well known that even before the Revolution a number of ex-officials who had incurred the displeasure of the Manchu Court had found sanctuary in Tsingtau. As the Revolution came a few more were added to this list, including more than one ex-royal of Shanghai, and many officials from Peking. Most of these have remained on, and since the Abolition settlement not a few others have been added to the list. Amongst the most distinguished was Prince Kang, who will be remembered as having been exceedingly energetic in his prosecution of the Anti-Opium campaign. When he was in charge of the Opium Suppression Bureau. He went to Tsingtau very shortly after the Abolition and has been living quietly there ever since. He was in Tsingtau until the situation there became critical, but his whereabouts at the present moment is not known. Probably, like many others, he left the place and is now in Tientsin, where also Prince Ching is at present living. During the past few days over two thousand Chinese of fairly good position have arrived in Shanghai from Tsingtau, and are either living with friends or are staying in hotels.

REMEMBER THE NAME.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the best known medicine for diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, or pain in the stomach. You may need it sometime. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

PRINCE OF WALES FUND.

Yesterday 38 monthly subscribers to the above fund were secured. Their monthly contributions amount to \$133.

SUSPECTED MURDERERS ARRESTED.

Probable Course Of Action.

The sensational arrests made on Saturday night at a restaurant at Yau-mat, in connection with a supposed murder near Canton, are not likely to come before the local courts. It is understood that incriminating evidence has been found and it is probable that the persons now detained by the Hongkong Police will be deported to Canton to be dealt with by the authorities there.

WAR NEWS.

THE ANNEXATION OF TOGOLAND.

A Big Wireless Station.

With the annexation of Togoland, Great Britain obtains one of the best wireless telegraph stations in the world, one that is capable of communicating over a distance of 3,000 miles.

GERMAN CRUISERS IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.

The "Rangoon Times" of Aug. 28 says:—
Eight men of the Royal Fusiliers have been placed on each of the German cruisers. The wireless of the vessels was also hauled down. It was rumored yesterday that two German cruisers were somewhere in the Bay of Bengal. It is stated that the Government Chartered three British India Company's boats to scour the Bay for them.

PLUCKY BELGIANS.

Brussels, Aug. 15.
The hospitals here are receiving troops who are suffering from sheer exhaustion, having fought till they dropped unconscious. They soon recover, however, and eagerly return to the ranks.

ANOTHER PRIZE BROUGHT TO HONGKONG.

Another prize steamer, the Frisia, of the Hamburg-America Line, has been brought into the Harbour and has anchored near the other two prizes in Kowloon Bay. The Frisia is an absolutely new boat, having been completed only this year, and is larger than the other H.A.L. steamers recently captured and brought into the Harbour.

"PICTURESQUE" NEWS FOR BERLIN.

If the information supplied by a Russian Telegraphic Agency is correct, Berlin has suffered more than the average in the matter of picturesque war stories, which happen to be not strictly correct. The Agency in question states that among the reports which have been printed in Berlin newspapers are the following: that twenty-five German Army Corps and sixteen Austrian Army Corps have occupied Warsaw in Poland; that the British Fleet has been completely destroyed; that Belgium is falling on the side of Germany, and that Italy is moving troops to the French frontier. It is stated that until the first item of news was published about the Russian invasion of East Prussia, the people of Berlin were under the impression that the German troops had achieved many successes in an advance through that region. The Agency adds that, upon the departure for the front of some members of the German Imperial family, there were cries of "Down with the Emperor!" and "Down with the Kaiser!" The crowd was dispersed, and many arrests were made.

HOW WAR WAS DECLARED BETWEEN RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

St. Petersburg newspapers publish a circumstantial account of the manner in which the last words in the conversations between Russia and Germany were spoken. The report states that at mid-night on July 31, Count Portales, the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg, went to the Foreign Office and was immediately received by M. Sazanoff, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs. The German Ambassador presented the historic Note containing the warning of Germany against the continued mobilization of Russian troops, and informed the Russian Minister that unless this mobilization ceased, Germany would be compelled to mobilize her army. The Note was formally accepted, but an answer was given to the communication at the time. At 7 o'clock on the evening of August 1 the German Ambassador, visiting in a state of agitation, called upon M. Sazanoff and pointed out the question as to whether or not Russia intended to cancel the mobilization order. M. Sazanoff replied that the Russian Government had given no answer and that Count Portales might draw his own conclusions. The German Ambassador repeated his question, and received the same reply. Upon this, the report states, Count Portales displayed signs of impatience. Again he put the question, pointing out that the step taken by Russia would involve very serious consequences for her people, but the same reply was given.

The German Ambassador then presented the Note stating that Germany would demolish if Russia consented to do so, and left the Foreign Office immediately. A curious circumstance in connection with this part of the interview is reported. On the back of the document presented by Count Portales there appeared (in parentheses) the alternative Note which had been prepared at Berlin, the Note stating that Germany would take necessary steps in the event of Russia refusing to demolish.

The Hongkong Rope Company is paying an interim dividend of one dollar per share.

REMEMBER THE NAME.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the best known medicine for diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, or pain in the stomach. You may need it sometime. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE TYPHOON.

Hongkong may prepare for a blow to-night. The glass fell rapidly yesterday and after a slight recovery is again on the down grade. The centre of a depression was in the neighbourhood of Swatow this morning, travelling west, and if the typhoon keeps its course should pass fairly close to Canton. The black westerly cone was hoisted before stiff and sent the junk and small craft hastily to shelter.

BANK FORGERY CHARGE.

Ibabe Again Before The Magistrate.

Further evidence was heard this afternoon in the charges of uttering two forged cheques and forging an application for a cheque book, against A. V. Ribeiro, a Portuguese clerk formerly in the employ of Messrs Jardine, Matheson and Co. Mr. Lewis, of Messrs Johnston, Stokes and Master, prosecuted, and Mr. J. H. Gardiner defended.

Sergt. A. Clark said that the prisoner was the man he arrested at Colomago and escorted back to Hongkong.

The Japanese boy mentioned at the last hearing as having taken a chit from Ribeiro to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, next went into the box. In February last he was engaged at the Nomura Hotel, Connaught Road. He remembered a Portuguese coming to the Hotel on January 17th. The defendant was the man. He came to the Hotel about 11 a.m. and wanted to occupy a room. He was offered a room on four and he used the telephone. He then told the boy he was going out and would return about two o'clock. Defendant registered himself in the hotel register in the name of "R. Roberts, Shanghai."

The entry was dated January 18—the day previous.
Coming to the incident of the chit book, witness said defendant gave him a chit-book which bore English and Chinese characters. Defendant told him to send the chit-book to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. There was a letter in the book. Witness remembered that he was instructed to get the chit-book from the Bank. He took the book to the bank shortly after 11 a.m. and he handed it to one of the Bank office boys, who took it away. The Bank boy returned with the chit-book, and asked who brought it and witness said he did. The boy did not hand him the chit-book, and when he asked for it refused to give it to him and said something he could not understand. The Bank boy left the bank with the book and witness followed him to Reiss and Co. There he saw a number of persons including Ip Shun Kam the firm's comprador. He returned with the comprador to the Bank and then an official accompanied him back to the Hotel.

Ten days after, added the witness, he saw defendant in a Chinese restaurant in Des Voeux Road.
A Chinese boy employed at the Nomura Hotel in January last said he identified Ribeiro at the Central station in July 1913. He had seen defendant at the Sea Fong Road Hotel playing billiards. He had also seen him in the Nomura Hotel and recognized him as the man he had seen several times previously. He also saw him at the Hotel on January 17th when he asked for a room.

Inspector Terrat said on July 31st last defendant was put in a row of seven of Portuguese extraction and was identified by the Chinese witness as the man "Roberts." On the same day he charged defendant who made a statement to effect he had nothing to say at present.

Mr. Lewis said Mr. Ribeiro was his only remaining witness. Mr. Ribeiro, who was on leave, was due to arrive on the 7th on the s.s. Manchuria.

Mr. Wood remanded the prisoner until Tuesday the 8th inst.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D.

DUTIES.

The granting of passes after night parade is discontinued. Members of the Reserves on duty at the Law Courts will not be allowed to leave the building after 10.15 p.m. Officers on duty at the Law Courts will be responsible that all lights are turned out, except in the Guard Room, at 10.45 p.m.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

All members of the H.K.V.C. and H.K.V.R. will be medically inspected one section at a time No. 2 Section of No. 1 Company H.K.V.R. will march up to Volunteer Headquarters for Medical Inspection to-morrow morning at 7 a.m.

PARADES.

Parades for to-morrow, Wednesday, 2nd September—6 a.m.: Recruits Group 1 under Sergeant Major; Remainder of Group 1 under D.C.L.I. Instructors. 8 p.m.: Recruits Groups 2 and 3 under Sergeant Major; Centre Section and Right Section (parade at Headquarters for stores and guns) Machine Gun drill on Murray Parade Ground; Scouts Co., Civil Service Co. and Left Section M.G. Co. under D.C.L.I. Instructors.

ON DUTY.

On duty Wednesday, 2nd September, Group 1—Officers on duty 2nd Sept. Capt. Scott, Russell and Lieut. Kennett. To furnish Guard to-night, No. 2 Section Artillery Battery; to-morrow, Engineer Company. Orderly Officer to-night, Lieut. Wright; to-morrow, Lieut. Norrington. Orderly Sergeant to-night, Corp. Young; to-morrow, Sergt. Haines.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

The Peak Range will be available on Saturday, the 5th Sept., at 2 p.m.; and Sunday, the 6th Sept., at 9 a.m. All members of Nos. 1 and 2 Companies must attend on one of these days. Section Commanders will supply the Sergt. Major with the numbers of their sections attending on each day by 6 p.m. on Friday, the 4th. Any members wishing to practice on the miniature Rifle Range are requested to send their names to Sergeant Dainty as early as possible.

Weismann's

For BREAD

Weismann's

For CAKES

Weismann's

For CHOCOLATES

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW and Co., Ltd.

HAVE OPENED OUT A SPLENDID NEW RANGE OF

TOILET WARE



FIVE PIECE SETS
CONSISTING OF
JUG, BASIN, CHAMBER,
SOAP DISH AND TOOTH
BRUSH VASE
INCLUDING FLORAL
DESIGNS AND WHITE
WARE WITH GOLD BAND

Price \$4.50 \$7.00 \$8.75 \$10.50

Per Set.

A ROYAL DRINK.

"King George IV"
Scotch Whisky



"King George IV" is known and appreciated everywhere for its purity, flavour, age, and digestive properties.

THE DISTILLERS COMPANY, LTD.
Largest Scotch Whisky Distillers in the World.
EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

SOLE AGENTS.

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TEL. No. 135

6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong

TYPHOON SIGNALS.

STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED
FROM THE HONGKONG
OBSERVATORY.

[Illegible text]

The following typhoon signals are
 posted on the Masthead on Sign:

Ill, Kowloon, the Harbour Office, the

A CONE
 point upward
 indicates a Typhoon
 to the North of the
 Colony.

A CONE
 point upward
 and DRUM
 below
 indicates a Typhoon
 to the North-East
 the Colony.

A DRUM
 indicates a Typhoon
 to the East of the
 Colony.

A CONE
point down-
wards and
RUM below

A CONE
point down-
wards

indicates a Typhoon
to the South-East of
the Colony.

indicates a Typhoon
to the South of the
Colony.

A CONE
point down-
wards and
BALL below

indicates a Typhoid
in the South-West of
the Colony.

A BALL

indicates a Typhoid
in the V.

A CONE indicates a Typhoon

upwards and to the North-West of the Colony.

downwards and to the South-East of the Colony.

above signals will, as heretofore, be used only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions. Information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony shipping leaving the harbour.

REGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is noted that the wind may increase or

OF TEN SECONDS.

Black Cross will be hoisted at the

time, superior to the other shapes.

following. Night Signals will be
from the Flagstaff on the roof of

Three Lights Vertical, Green, Green
Indicates that a typhoon is believed
estimated more than 300 miles from
Long.

Three Lights Vertical, Green, Red,
Indicates that a typhoon is believed
estimated less than 300 miles from
Long.

Three Lights Vertical, Red, Green
Indicates that the wind may be
due to increase to full typhoon force
moment.

II Signal will be accompanied by

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNING.

the benefit of Native Craft and Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be hoisted at each of the following stations the time that any of the above Day are hoisted in the Harbour.

Rock,	Aberdeen,
Chan,	Ban Ki Wan,
Wiley,	hai Kung,
Collinson,	Sha Tau Kok.

will indicate that there is a depression
nowhere in the China Sea, and
storm Warning is hoisted in the

Details can always be given to
units on demand by signal, from
ous

1990